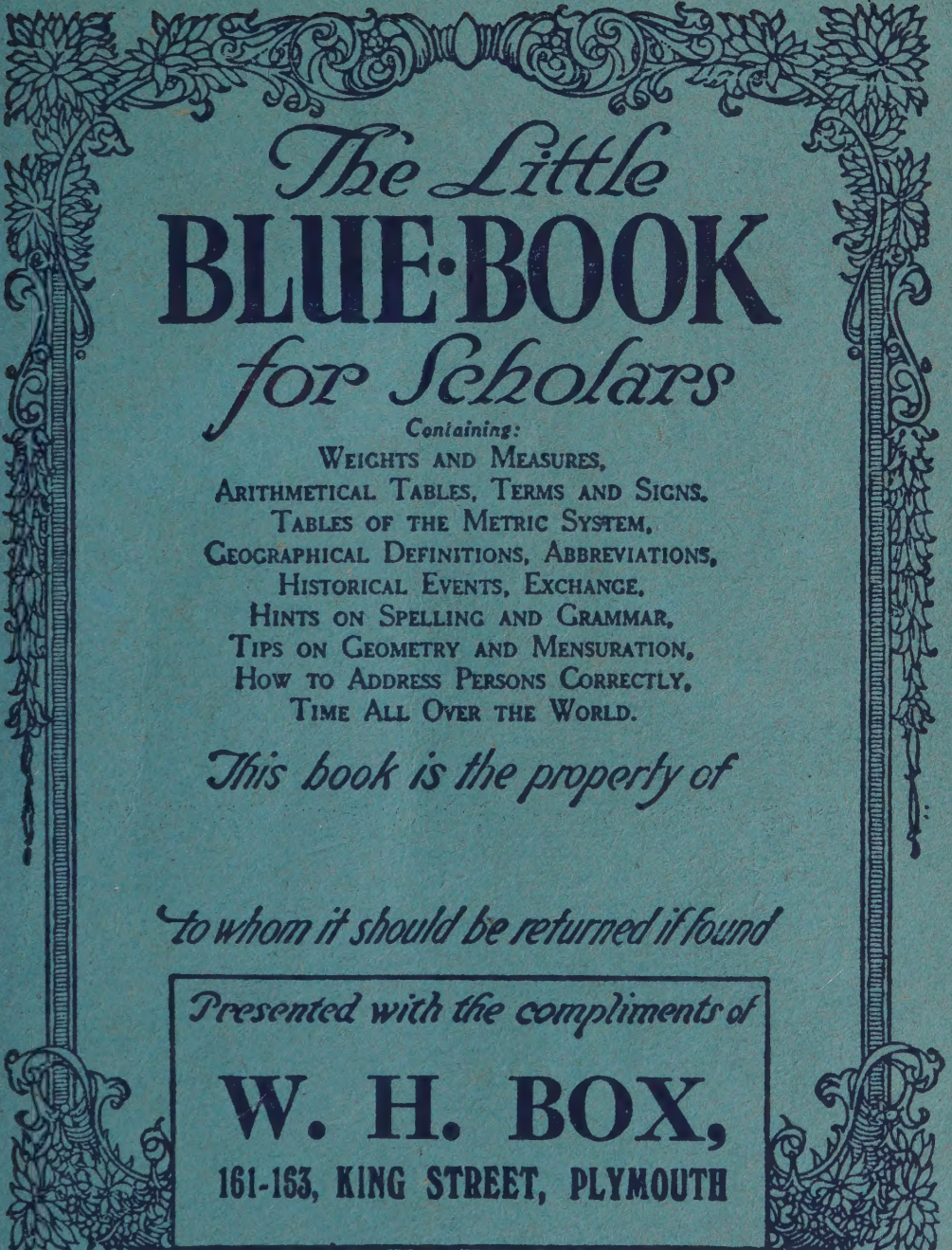


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The Little **BLUE BOOK** *for Scholars*

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GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS,
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Arithmetical Terms, Signs, etc.

All computations in Arithmetic are performed by one of the processes known as

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Division.

The terms used in Multiplication are :—

- (a) The *Multiplier*, or number by which you multiply.
- (b) The *Multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied.
- (c) The *Product*, or result of the Multiplication.

The terms used in Division are :—

- (a) The *Dividend*, or number to be divided.
- (b) The *Divisor*, or number by which you divide.
- (c) The *Quotient*, or result of the Division.

To find the SUM, add the numbers.

- „ „ DIFFERENCE, subtract.
- „ „ PRODUCT, multiply.
- „ „ QUOTIENT, divide.

= equal to signifies Equality, as $3 + 2 = 5$
 + plus or more „ Addition, „ $6 + 3 = 9$
 - minus or less „ Subtraction, „ $8 - 5 = 3$
 × multiplied by „ Multiplication, „ $4 \times 2 = 8$
 ÷ divided by „ Division, „ $8 \div 4 = 2$
 ∴ signifies Therefore. ∵ signifies Because.

: :: : are signs of Proportion.

6 : 14 :: 18 : to 42, means as 6 is to 14 so is 18 to 42.

() { } [] are brackets, all quantities between them are treated as one.

D or **d** signifies Denarii or Pence.

S or **s** „ Solidi or Shillings.

L or **£** „ Libræ or Pounds.

% „ Per cent.

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MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice			3 times			4 times			5 times		
1	are	2	1	are	3	1	are	4	1	are	5
2	„	4	2	„	6	2	„	8	2	„	10
3	„	6	3	„	9	3	„	12	3	„	15
4	„	8	4	„	12	4	„	16	4	„	20
5	„	10	5	„	15	5	„	20	5	„	25
6	„	12	6	„	18	6	„	24	6	„	30
7	„	14	7	„	21	7	„	28	7	„	35
8	„	16	8	„	24	8	„	32	8	„	40
9	„	18	9	„	27	9	„	36	9	„	45
10	„	20	10	„	30	10	„	40	10	„	50
11	„	22	11	„	33	11	„	44	11	„	55
12	„	24	12	„	36	12	„	48	12	„	60

6 times			7 times			8 times			9 times		
1	are	6	1	are	7	1	are	8	1	are	9
2	„	12	2	„	14	2	„	16	2	„	18
3	„	18	3	„	21	3	„	24	3	„	27
4	„	24	4	„	28	4	„	32	4	„	36
5	„	30	5	„	35	5	„	40	5	„	45
6	„	36	6	„	42	6	„	48	6	„	54
7	„	42	7	„	49	7	„	56	7	„	63
8	„	48	8	„	56	8	„	64	8	„	72
9	„	54	9	„	63	9	„	72	9	„	81
10	„	60	10	„	70	10	„	80	10	„	90
11	„	66	11	„	77	11	„	88	11	„	99
12	„	72	12	„	84	12	„	96	12	„	108

10 times			11 times			12 times			13 times		
1	are	10	1	are	11	1	are	12	1	are	13
2	„	20	2	„	22	2	„	24	2	„	26
3	„	30	3	„	33	3	„	36	3	„	39
4	„	40	4	„	44	4	„	48	4	„	52
5	„	50	5	„	55	5	„	60	5	„	65
6	„	60	6	„	66	6	„	72	6	„	78
7	„	70	7	„	77	7	„	84	7	„	91
8	„	80	8	„	88	8	„	96	8	„	104
9	„	90	9	„	99	9	„	108	9	„	117
10	„	100	10	„	110	10	„	120	10	„	130
11	„	110	11	„	121	11	„	132	11	„	143
12	„	120	12	„	132	12	„	144	12	„	156

FARTHINGS TABLE.

This is unnecessary, after you have learnt that :

One Farthing is written $\frac{1}{4}$ d., that is one quarter Penny.

Two Farthings ,, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., ,, ,, half-Penny.

Three ,, ,, $\frac{3}{4}$ d., ,, three-quarters of a Penny.

To find the value of any number of Farthings (or quarter Pennies) divide the number by 4. If there is a remainder it consists of Farthings. Thus 19 Farthings = 4 quarter Pennies = $4\frac{3}{4}$ d.

PENCE TABLE.

This is built on the 12 times Table because 12 Pence make 1 Shilling.

d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
12 make	1 0	132 make	11 0	20 make	1 8	130 make	10 10
24 ,,	2 0	144 ,,	12 0	30 ,,	2 6	140 ,,	11 8
36 ,,	3 0	156 ,,	13 0	40 ,,	3 4	150 ,,	12 6
48 ,,	4 0	168 ,,	14 0	50 ,,	4 2	160 ,,	13 4
60 ,,	5 0	180 ,,	15 0	70 ,,	5 10	170 ,,	14 2
72 ,,	6 0	192 ,,	16 0	80 ,,	6 8	190 ,,	15 10
84 ,,	7 0	204 ,,	17 0	90 ,,	7 6	200 ,,	16 8
96 ,,	8 0	216 ,,	18 0	100 ,,	8 4	210 ,,	17 6
108 ,,	9 0	228 ,,	19 0	110 ,,	9 2	220 ,,	18 4
120 ,,	10 0	240 ,,	20 0 or £1.			230 ,,	19 2

SHILLINGS TABLE.

The usual Shillings Table is unnecessary, it is easier to call the tens, Half-sovereigns.

Thus : 10 Shillings = 1 Half-sovereign.

20 ,, = 2 Half-sovereigns.

25 ,, = 2 ,, and 5 Shillings.

50 ,, = 5 ,,

In working money sums it is much simpler to treat the ten Shillings as one Half-sovereign.

Thus : 17 Shillings = 1 Half-sovereign and 7 Shillings.

All the processes of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of money are simplified by this method.

THE ROMAN NOTATION TABLE.

1	I	11	XI	25	XXV	300	CCC
2	II	12	XII	30	XXX	400	CD
3	III	13	XIII	40	XL	500	D
4	IV	14	XIV	50	L	600	DC
5	V	15	XV	60	LX	700	DCC
6	VI	16	XVI	70	LXX	800	DCCC
7	VII	17	XVII	80	LXXX	900	CM
8	VIII	18	XVIII	90	XC	1000	M
9	IX	19	XIX	100	C	1500	MD
10	X	20	XX	200	CC	1900	MCM

A line placed over any letter increases the value 1,000 times,
as :—

$$\bar{V} \quad 5,000$$

D 500,000

M 1,000,000

SEASONS.

Spring begins 21st March ...Spring Equinox ...12 hrs. day,
12 hrs. night.

Summer ,, 21st June ...Summer Solstice ...longest day.

Autumn „ 23rd Sept. ...Autumnal Equinox 12 hrs. day,
12 hrs. night.

Winter ,, 21st Dec. ...Winter Solstice ...shortest day.

Quarter Days :—

Lady Day, March 25th. Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29th.

Midsummer Day, June 24th. Christmas Day, Dec. 25th.

Half-Quarter Days :—

February 8th. May 9th. August 11th. November 11th.

Days in each month :—January 31 ; February 28 (*but 29 in leap-year*) ; March 31 ; April 30 ; May 31 ; June 30 ; July 31 ; August 31 ; September 30 ; October 31 ; November 30 ; December 31.

Days of the week :—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Learn to spell these names, which all begin with a capital letter.

Note.—When the date is divisible by 4 without remainder it is Leap Year, as 1908, but with the even hundreds, 1600, 1800, 1900, the *first two figures* must be divisible by 4 if it is a leap year.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams ...	437½ grains...	1 oz.
16 Ounces ...	7,000 „	1 lb.
14 Pounds ...	...	1 stone
28 Pounds or 2 Stones	1 qr. of cwt.	
4 Quarters or 8 Stones or	112 lbs.	1 cwt.
20 Hundred-weights or	2,240 lbs.	1 ton.

Long Measure.

12 Inches (in.) ...	...	1 ft.
3 Feet or 36 inches	...	1 yd.
5½ Yards	1 rod, perch or pole.	
22 Yards or 4 poles	1 chain.	
40 Poles or 10 Chains or	220 yds.	1 fur.
8 Furlongs or 80 Chains or	1,760 yds.	1 mile.
3 Miles ...	1 league (lea.)	
7·92 inches	...	1 link.
100 links ...	22 yds.	1 chain.
Fathom is 6 ft. or 2 yds.		

Square Measure.

144 Sq. Inches (12 × 12)	1 sq. ft.
9 Sq. Ft. (3 × 3)	1 sq. yd.
30¼ Sq. Yards (5½ × 5½)	1 sq. pole.
40 Poles or 1,210 sq. yds.	1 rood.
4 Roods or 4,840 sq. yds.	1 acre.

Square Measure—continued.

640 Acres or 6,400 sq. chs.	1 sq. mile.
10,000 Sq. Links, 484 sq. yds.	1 sq. chain.
10 Sq. Chains, 10,000 sq. links	1 acre.

Measure of Capacity.

For Liquids, Fruit and Grain.

4 Gills ...	1 Pint	pt.
2 Pints ...	1 Quart	qt.
4 Quarts or 8 pts.	1 Gallon	gal.
2 Gallons ...	1 Peck	pk.
4 Pecks ...	1 Bushel	bush.
8 Bushels ...	1 Quarter	qr.

Miscellaneous.

2 Articles make 1 Brace or	Couple.
12 Articles ... make	1 Dozen.
12 Dozen ... „	1 Gross.
20 Articles ... „	1 Score.
24 Sheets of Paper „	1 Quire.
120 „ „ „	5 Quires.
20 Quires „ „	1 Ream.
1 Gal. = .1604 cub. ft. =	277·27 cub. in.
1 Gal. water at 62° F.,	weighs 10 lbs.
1 Cub. ft. water = 62·3 lbs. or	6·23 gals.
Knot, a nautical mile,	2,025 yds.

Arithmetical Information.

A Prime Number is a number which is only divisible by itself or unity. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, etc., are prime numbers.

A Composite Number is a number which can be resolved into factors (other than itself and unity): examples, $4=2 \times 2$; $6=2 \times 3$; $8=2 \times 2 \times 2$.

An Abstract Number is a number which does not indicate the nature of the unit. Thus 3, 5, 7, etc., are **ABSTRACT** numbers because they do not refer to anything.

A Concrete Number is a number which indicates the nature of the unit. Thus 3 horses, 5 men, 7 carts, etc., are **CONCRETE** numbers.

Measure. When one number exactly divides another, the first is said to be a **MEASURE** of the second, as 4 is a **MEASURE** of 12, dividing it three times without a remainder.

Common Measure. When a number divides each of two or more numbers without a remainder, it is said to be a **COMMON MEASURE** of them. Thus 3 is a **COMMON MEASURE** of 6, 9, 12, 18, because it divides into all the numbers without a remainder.

Greatest Common Measure (G.C.M.). The greatest number which divides two or more numbers without a remainder is their **GREATEST COMMON MEASURE**. 9 is the G.C.M. (greatest common measure) of 18, 27, and 36.

Least Common Multiple (L.C.M.) is the least number which contains two or more numbers exactly. The L.C.M. (least common multiple) of 3, 4, and 8 is 24.

Powers. If a number is multiplied by itself, the second **POWER** of that number is obtained. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$ is the second **POWER** of 4, and $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, the third **POWER** of 4. They can be expressed thus: 4^2 , 4^3 , etc.

PERCENTAGE.

In calculating percentage, treat the rate per cent. as a fraction, thus :

$$5 \text{ per cent.} = \frac{5}{100} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$4 \quad ,, \quad = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$12\frac{1}{2} \quad ,, \quad = \frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{100} = \frac{25}{200} = \frac{1}{8}$$

and so on with any quantity.

This method simplifies all operations whether of money (Interest, Discount, etc.) or of other quantities.

Thus 5 per cent. of anything = $\frac{1}{20}$ of the thing.

$$11\frac{1}{9} \quad , , \quad , , \quad = \frac{1}{9} \quad , ,$$

The following percentages of £1 should be worked, and committed to memory.

1½ per cent.	=	$\frac{1}{80}$	or	3d.	12½ per cent.	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	or	2s. 6d.
2½ "	"	$\frac{1}{40}$	"	6d.	15 "	"	$\frac{3}{80}$	"	3s. 0d.
3¾ "	"	$\frac{3}{80}$	"	9d.	16⅔ "	"	$\frac{1}{6}$	"	3s. 4d.
5 "	"	$\frac{1}{20}$	"	1s. 0d.	20 "	"	$\frac{1}{5}$	"	4s. 0d.
6¼ "	"	$\frac{1}{16}$	"	1s. 3d.	25 "	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	5s. 0d.
7½ "	"	$\frac{3}{40}$	"	1s. 6d.	33⅓ "	"	$\frac{3}{10}$	"	6s. 8d.
10 "	"	$\frac{1}{10}$	"	2s. 0d.	50 "	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	10s. 0d.
11¼ "	"	$\frac{9}{80}$	"	2s. 3d.					

INVOLUTION.

To Square any number, multiply the number by the same number, thus :

The Square of $2=2 \times 2=4$. The Square of $12=12 \times 12=144$.

To find the Cube of any number, multiply the number by the same number and multiply the result by the number, thus :
The Cube of $1 = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$. The Cube of $2 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

ALIQUOT PARTS OF £1.

10s. = $\frac{1}{2}$ of £1	3s. 4d. = $\frac{1}{6}$ of £1	1s. 4d. = $\frac{1}{6}$ of £1
6s. 8d. „ $\frac{1}{3}$ „	2s. 6d. „ $\frac{1}{3}$ „	1s. 3d. „ $\frac{1}{8}$ „
5s. „ $\frac{1}{4}$ „	2s. „ $\frac{1}{5}$ „	1s. „ $\frac{1}{20}$ „
4s. „ $\frac{1}{5}$ „	1s. 8d. „ $\frac{1}{12}$ „	

AIDS TO MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

A NUMBER WILL DIV DE BY

- 2 when the last figure is even or a cypher.
- 3 when the sum of the digits can be divided by 3.
- 4 when the last two figures can be divided by 4 or are cyphers.
- 5 when the last figure is 5 or 0.
- 6 when last figure is even or 0 and sum of digits will divide by 3.
- 7 when the number is composed of 6 figures all alike, *e.g.*,
333,333.

when composed of 6 figures, of which the first three are like the last three, *e.g.*, 421,421.

- 8 when the last three figures can be divided by 8 or are cyphers.
- 9 when the sum of the digits can be divided by 9.
- 25 when the last two figures are 0's or will divide by 25.
- 125 when the last three figures are 0's or will divide by 125.
- 37 and 111 when the number is composed of the same 3 digits,
e.g., 333,111.

TO MULTIPLY BY

5 add 1 cypher and divide by 2	10 add 1 cypher.
25 „ 2 cyphers „ 4	100 „ 2 cyphers.
125 „ 3 „ „ 8	1,000 „ 3 „
625 „ 4 „ „ 16	

To multiply a number consisting of two digits by 11, add the figures together, and place the result between them as $71 \times 11 = 781$

To multiply by a number entirely of 9's add to multiplicand as many 0's as there are 9's. Subtract the multiplicand.

TO DIVIDE BY

5 multiply by 2 and place a . before last figure.
25 „ 4 „ „ 2 figures.
125 „ 0 „ „ 3 „
10 cut off last figure for a remainder.
100 „ 2 figures for a remainder.
1,000 „ 3 „ „

To find a year's income (Sundays included) at a given rate per day :—Take a sovereign, a half-sovereign, and fivepence as many times as there are pennies in the given rate. To find a year's income (excluding Sundays) :—Take a sovereign and six shillings and a penny as many times as there are pennies in the given rate.

To find the cost of any number of articles when the price is an aliquot part of a sovereign :—Take the number as sovereigns and divide by the aliquot part.

2,786 at $3/4$ each : 2,786 divided by 6 = £464 6s. 8d.

Tables of the "Metric System."

Length.

Myriametre	=	10,000 metres.
Kilometre	=	1,000 "
Hectometre	=	100 "
Decametre	=	10 "

METRE = The ten millionth part of a quarter of a meridian circle.

Decimetre	=	.1 metres.
Centimetre	=	.01 "
Millimetre	=	.001 "

A Metre = 39.37 inches.

25.4 mm. = 1 inch.

Surface Measure.

For Walls, Floors, Paper, Glass, etc.

The **Square Metre** contains—

100 Square	Decimetres.
10,000	Centimetres.
1,000,000	Millimetres.

Surface Measure.

For Fields, Woods, etc.

Hectare = 100 ares.

ARE = 100 Square Metres.

Centiare = .01 of an are.

An Are = 119.6033 Square Yards.

Volume Measure.

For Wine, Oil, Wheat, Apples, etc.

The Kilolitre	=	1,000 litres.
" Hectolitre	=	100 "
" Decalitre	=	10 "
LITRE	=	1 Cubic Decimetre.
The Decilitre	=	.1 litres.
" Centilitre	=	.01 "
" Millilitre	=	.001 "

A Litre of distilled water weighs
1 Kilogramme and equals 1.76077 pints.

Measure of Solidity.

For Masonry, Capacity of Docks, etc.

The Unit is the CUBIC METRE.

which contains—

1,000	cubic Decimetres
1,000,000	Centimetres
1,000,000,000	Millimetres

Measure of Solidity

For Firewoods, Ropes, Dyewoods, etc.

The Decastere = 10 steres.

STERE = 1 Cubic Metre.

The Decistere = .1 steres.

The Stere = 1 c. yd., 8.31655 c. ft.

Weight.

Millier	=	1,000 kilogrammes
Metric Quintal	=	100 "
Myriagramme	=	10 "
Kilogramme	=	1,000 grammes
Hectogramme	=	100 "
Decagramme	=	10 "
GRAMME	=	a Cubic Centimetre of distilled water at 39½° F., weighed in a vacuum.

The Decigramme = .1 grammes.

" Centigramme = .01 "

" Milligramme = .001 "

A Gramme = .56438 drams.

453.6 grammes = 1 lb.

The French **Monetary** Unit is
the FRANC = 9½ pence.

The Franc = 10 Decimes

" = 100 Centimes

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

Geography teaches about the surface of the earth. The surface is composed of **Land** and **Water**. If we were to divide it into four parts, three would be water and one land.

The **Earth** is a planet or moving star. In shape it is like an orange. It moves in two ways: 1st, rotates on its own axis, in 24 hours, causing Day and Night; 2nd, revolves round the Sun in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, causing the Four Seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

A map of a **Hemisphere** is a plan of half the earth. It may be **Northern**, lying North of the Equator; **Southern**, lying South; **Eastern**, containing Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia; **Western**, containing North and South America.

The **Axis** is the imaginary line on which the earth rotates. Its ends are called the **N.** and **S. Poles**. The diameter or distance through the earth is 8,000 miles. The circumference, or the distance round the outside, is 25,000 miles. The **Equator** is a supposed line passing round the earth, midway between the Poles.

Latitude is distance North or South of the Equator, measured in degrees up to 90° each = $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. A **Meridian** is a line passing half way round the earth from the North Pole to the South Pole. The line passing through Greenwich is called our **First Meridian**, and is marked 0° on English maps. **Longitude** is distance East or West of the First Meridian. In Great Britain the length of degree of longitude varies from 34 miles in the N. to 45 miles in the S. A **Zone** is a belt or girdle passing round the earth. There are 5; one torrid, very hot, round about the Equator; two Frigid, very cold, one surrounding each pole; and two Temperate, between the Torrid and Frigid zones.

A **Continent** is the largest division of land. There are five: Asia, America, Africa, Europe, Australia.

A **Country** is part of a continent having a particular name. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Spain, Germany.

A **County** or **Shire** is part of a country; sometimes called a **Province** or Department, Canton, State, etc.

A **Riding** (Trything) is a third part of a county. Yorkshire is so divided.

An **Island** is a portion of land surrounded by water.

A **Peninsula** is a piece of land nearly surrounded by water.

An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land joining two larger divisions.

A **Cape** is a point of land stretching into the sea. Other names are **Head**, **Ness**, **Naze**, **Mull**, **Butt**, **Promontory**, **Foreland**, **Point**, **Bill**.

A **Coast** or **Shore** is the edge of land washed by the sea. A **Beach** is the portion of a shore which is alternately covered and uncovered by the tide.

A **Hill** is a high mass of land under 1,000 feet.

A **Mountain** is a mass of land over 1,000 feet high; an isolated mountain is a **Peak**; several peaks form a **Group**; connected mountains form a **Chain** or **Range**; a **Volcano** is an opening in the surface of the earth from which lava, ashes, dust and steam pour out; a hill is often formed of some of these materials.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS—continued.

A **Plain** is a level portion of land, at no great height above the level of the sea. The plains in South Russia and Central Asia are termed **Steppes**, and are generally uncultivated. In North America plains are called **Prairies** and **Savannahs**; and in South America, **Llanos** and **Pampas**.

A **Tableland** or **Plateau** is a level piece of land at a considerable elevation.

A **Valley** is low land, bounded on each side by hills. Other names are **Vale**, **Canyon**, **Dale**, **Glen**, **Gorge**, **Strath**. A **Ravine** is a long hollow between hills.

A **Desert** is a barren tract of land. A **Cliff** is the vertical face of a mountain or rocky sea shore.

An **Oasis** is a green spot in a desert, containing trees and a spring of water.

An **Ocean** is the largest division of salt water. There are five: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, Arctic. A **Sea** is part of an ocean; if studded with islands it is called an **Archipelago**. A **Gulf** or **Bay** is a portion of water extending into the land. An **Estuary** is the wide mouth of a river, which is only filled with water when the tide flows in, and exhibits a long stretch of sand or mud when the tide ebbs. Other names are **Aber** and **Firth**. A **Harbour** or **Haven** is an inlet of the sea, where ships can shelter. A **Creek** or **Cove** is a small inlet of the sea. In Australia or America a river is often called a **Creek**. A place where ships can anchor near a coast is called a **Roadstead** or **Road**. A **Strait** is a narrow neck of water joining two large portions. A **Channel** is similar to a strait, but longer and wider.

A **Lake** is a portion of water surrounded by land; small lakes are termed **Pools** or **Meres**; if in high land or among mountains, **Tarns**; if shallow and filled with sea water, **Lagoons**. In Ireland lakes are called **Loughs**; in Scotland, **Lochs**. A **Lagoon** is also the name given to the calm water inside a ring-shaped coral island.

A **Spring** is water flowing out of the earth, and generally forms the beginning of a river. **Geysers** are natural fountains of hot water.

A **River** is a stream of fresh water flowing into some other body of water, and generally issuing from a lake, a hill, or other high land. The beginning is its **Source**; the ending, its **Mouth**; the sides, its **Banks**; little streams running into it, its **Feeders**, **Tributaries**, or **Affluents**; where the water lies, its **Bed**. The land drained by one river and its tributaries is its **Basin**.

The high land dividing two basins is the **Water-parting**; and the slopes down which the streams run form the **Watershed**. A **Rivulet**, **Brook**, or **Streamlet**, is a little river. A **Confluence** is a place where two rivers unite. The right and left **Banks** of a river take their names from the **Course**, or direction in which the water runs. A **Canal** is an artificial watercourse constructed for navigation purposes.

A **Waterfall** is a place where the water of a river falls from a higher to a lower level. A **Cataract** is a large waterfall. A **Rapid** is a place where the bed of a river slopes, causing the river to run swiftly. A **Cascade** is formed when the river runs down a steep, rocky bed. A **Glacier** is a river of ice moving very slowly down a valley. An **Iceberg** is a floating mountain of ice. An **Avalanche** is a mass of snow, ice, stones etc., crashing down a mountain side.

CAPITALS AND PARAGRAPHS.

Care should be exercised in the use of capital letters. Formerly it was the custom to use such a letter at the beginning of each noun, but now capitals are used more sparingly, except in advertisements, where generally every noun and every object specified have capitals. It is, however, proper to use a capital letter for:—

- 1.—The first word of every book, chapter, letter, or paragraph.
- 2.—The beginning of every sentence which follows a full point, and the answer to a question.
- 3.—Proper names and appellations of the Deity, as: Jones, Brown, God, Christ, Most High, He, Him.
- 4.—Adjectives growing out of names of countries or nations, that is, all adjectives derived from proper names, as: English, French, German, American.
- 5.—Titles of honour, as: His Majesty the King, The Prince of Wales.
- 6.—The pronoun “ I ” and the interjection “ O.”
- 7.—The first word of a direct quotation, as: With Shakespeare we can say, “ This was a man.”
- 8.—The first word of every line in poetry, and also common nouns when personified.
- 9.—The names of the days and months, as: Monday, June. NOTE.—The seasons have no capitals except when personified, as: “ Come, gentle Spring.”
- 10.—Holiday Seasons: Easter, Whitsuntide, Christmas.
- 11.—Titles, such as: Mr., Mrs., Dr., Rev.

Paragraphs.—In commercial work, it is customary to begin each paragraph at a distance of about five letter spaces from the margin. In copying manuscript, three or five spaces may be used for each paragraph, but whichever indention is used it must be retained throughout the work. Paragraphs should not be indented three spaces at one place and at another place five spaces. Uniformity of paragraphing must be observed throughout.

Box's GOLDEN FIRE

For RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
DIPHTHERIA, GOUT,
QUINSY, SORE THROATS,
COUGHS, COLDS, BRON-
CHITIS, ASTHMA, etc.

Box's GOLDEN FIRE

is acknowledged on all sides to be the
Greatest Known Remedy in this, or
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Box's GOLDEN FIRE is a new dis-
covery for the removal of diseases, being
an **Electric Fluid of Intense Power**
in rapidly attenuating, dissolving, and
removing obstructions in any part of
the system.

Box's GOLDEN FIRE is a subtle
extract from the vegetable kingdom, the
hidden fire or life of plants and flowers,
the **Quintessence of Life!**

Call it, if you please, Bottled Fire!
Bottled Health! Bottled Life!



Prices 1/3, 3/- and 5/- per bottle,

Per post, 1/7, 3/6 and 5/9

2 Gold Medals Awarded

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

- B.C.** 55. Julius Cæsar's invasion of Britain.
A.D. 410. The Romans finally quitted Britain.
596. St. Augustine arrived in England.
827. Egbert, first King of all England.
1066. Norman conquest. Harold defeated at Hastings.
1170. Murder of Becket (Archbishop of Canterbury)
1215. King John signed Magna Charta at Runnymede.
1314. Battle of Bannockburn.
1429. Defeat of the English by Joan of Arc.
1474. Caxton introduced Printing into England.
1485. War of Roses ends. Battle of Bosworth.
1494. Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
1535. The first English Bible (Coverdale's).
1588. Spanish Armada defeated.
1618. Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh by James I.
1649. Charles I beheaded, January 30th.
1653. Oliver Cromwell made Lord Protector.
1664. The Great Plague of London.
1704. Gibraltar taken by the English.
1756. English Prisoners in Black Hole of Calcutta.
1759. Quebec captured by Gen. Wolfe. Canada acquired.
1805. Battle of Trafalgar. Death of Nelson.
1815. Defeat of Napoleon by Wellington at Waterloo.
1837. Accession of Queen Victoria, 20th June.
1846. Repeal of the Corn Laws.
1854. Crimean War. Balaclava, Inkerman, Alma, etc.
1857. Indian Mutiny. Delhi captured. Relief of Lucknow.
1873. First London Board School opened.
1889. County Councils Act passed.
1901. Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of Edward VII.
1902. Anglo-Japanese Treaty.
1903. Meeting of New Government at Pretoria.
1904. Russo-Japanese War began.
1905. Russian Duma instituted.
1906. San Francisco destroyed by Earthquake and Fire.
1909. Bleriot crossed Channel on Aeroplane.
1910. King Edward VII died. Accession of George V.
1912. Scott reached South Pole.
1914. Great European War commenced.

COMMON ERRORS, etc.

Common Errors.

I *be* (am) a good footballer.

He went to *lay* (lie) down.

That *ain't* (is not) right.

It was a dog *what* (that, or which) *done* (did) it, 'cos (because) I *seen* (saw) it.

We shall *after* (have to) wait now.

I *were* (was) hurt, and I should mind if I *was* (were) you.

He went *their* (there).

We saw *there* (their) cat.

This is for you and I (me).

You and *me* (I) are good pals.

We *was* (were) going to town.

It *as* (has) come to stay.

Do not use pronouns so often as to confuse two persons together.—He told *him* *he* was going to *his* house. Before using a pronoun be sure that you have given the noun almost immediately before it.

Full Stops must be placed at the end of every sentence and abbreviation: e.g., *Romans quitted Britain A.D. 410. Jan., Feb., Mar.*

Interrogation points are placed after every question: *What are you doing ? How are you ? Has he gone ?*

Exclamation points follow words like *Hello ! Hark !*

An **Apostrophe** denotes ownership, or else the omission of a letter, e.g., *John's, Sarah's, Men's, Can't, Didn't.* The Apostrophe and S follow all possessive singular nouns: *The girl's hat, John's book.* Only the Apostrophe follows a plural noun which ends in S, as *Ten boys' suits are wanted.* A plural noun which does not end in S takes both the Apostrophe and S, as *The men's teas, the children's shoes.* Pronouns do not require the Apostrophe, e.g., *Yours, Its, His.* Never use an Apostrophe in a verb, just because it ends with S, *Says*, not *say's*; *jumps*, not *jump's*; *swims*, not *swim's*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A1 First Class.
 A.B. Able Seaman.
 Acc., Act. Account.
 A.D. (Anno Domini) in the year of our Lord.
 A.M. Before noon.
 P.M. Afternoon.
 Anon. Anonymous—without a name.
 B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
 M.A. Master of Arts.
 B.C. Before Christ.
 Britt. Rex. King of Britons.
 B.P. British Public.
 C.C. County Council.
 Cf. Compare.
 q.v. Which see.
 Col. Colonel.
 Capt. Captain.
 Cr. Creditor.
 Dr. Debtor or Doctor.
 D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
 D.G. By Grace of God.
 Do., ditto. The same.
 D.V. God willing.
 G.R. George, the King.
 Ed. Editor.
 Esq. Esquire.
 e.g. For example.
 F.D. Defender of the Faith.
 F.R.S. Fellow of the
 Royal Society.
 G.P.O. General Post Office.
 H.R.H. His or Her
 Royal Highness.
 H.M.S. His Majesty's Ship.

Ibid. In the same place.
 i.e. (id est). That is.
 Inst., instant. This month.
 I.H.S. Jesu, Saviour of Men.
 J.P. Justice of the Peace.
 Lat. Latitude.
 Long. Longitude.
 Lieut. Lieutenant.
 M.D. Doctor of Medicine.
 Mem. Memoranda, Notes.
 Messrs. Messieurs, Sirs.
 Mr. Mister. Mrs. Mistress.
 M.P. Member of Parliament.
 M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society (a qualified chemist).
 MSS. Manuscripts.
 N. North. E. East.
 W. West. S. South.
 N.B. Note or mark well.
 Nos. Numbers.
 O.H.M.S. On His Majesty's Service.
 Per cent. For a hundred.
 Pro. tem. For the time being.
 Prox. Next month.
 Ult. Past month.
 P.S. Postscript.
 P.T.O. Please turn over.
 R.S.V.P. Reply if you please.
 Rev. Reverend.
 S. or St. Saint.
 S.S. Steamship.
 T.C. Town Councillor.
 V.C. Victoria Cross.
 &c., etc. (et cetera).
 And others.

Some Grammatical and Spelling Difficulties.

That, which, what, who.

“**That**” has four functions in grammar:—

- (1) A demonstrative adjective, when used to point out a noun, as—

that boy *that* girl *that* table

- (2) A demonstrative pronoun, when it stands alone as a pronoun, as—

That is the boy. I am sure of *that*.

- (3) A conjunction, when it is used between two clauses, as
I know *that* the boy is a good runner.

He worked so well *that* he won a prize.

Mother says *that* I may go to the match.

That boys like football is well known.

(In this last sentence the word “that” really functions between the two clauses, “It is well known” — “Boys like football,” although the word “that” is placed at the beginning of the sentence.)

- (4) A relative pronoun, when it follows an antecedent. (The antecedent is a noun or pronoun already used to denote a person or thing.)

Modern usage makes “that” and “which” interchangeable, because they have the same meaning and function.

- (1) This is the book *which* I lent to you.

- (2) This is the book *that* I lent to you.

It is correct to use either (1) or (2), as it is now regarded as a matter of personal taste.

The nursery rhyme “The house that Jack built” contains many examples of the use of “that” as a relative pronoun:—

This is the house *that* Jack built.

This is the house *which* Jack built.

“**Which**” may be used as an interrogative pronoun, an interrogative adjective, or as a relative pronoun.

(Interrogative=asking questions.)

(1) Interrogative pronoun:

Which is the way to London ?

(2) Adjective:

Which way must we go ?

(3) Relative pronoun:

I remember the date on *which* we set sail.

(See also the note on "that.")

"What"—(1) The interrogative "what?" is used similarly to "which?"

What are you doing ?

What man among you, having an hundred sheep,
etc....? "

(2) Relative Pronoun. The word "what" is the neuter of "who," and as a relative pronoun the antecedent is suppressed, but "understood."

I know *what* you are doing.

I know *the thing which* you are doing.

(3) The word "what" should never be used when the antecedent is stated.

If the antecedent should refer to a person, use "who."

If the antecedent should refer to a place or an animal, use "which."

Examples.

(a) *Wrong* I know the boy *what* did it.

(b) *Right* I know the boy *who* did it.

(a) *Wrong* I saw the dog *what* bit him.

(b) *Right* I saw the dog *which* bit him.

(a) *Wrong* We heard the noise *what* the gun made.

(b) *Right* We heard the noise *which* the gun made.

Some writers prefer to use "that" instead of "which."

It is permissible to use "that" in reference to both persons and things, but never use "which" to denote persons.

I saw the horse *that* won the race, and I saw the boy
that rode the horse.

Modern usage favours "who"—I saw the boy *who* rode the horse.

is, his.

"His" is a form of the pronoun he, his, him. There will be no difficulty if you will fix in your mind that "his" signifies "belonging to him."

His book=the book belonging to him. He owns it. It is his own book.

"Is" is a form of the verb "be." John is, he is. Mary is, she is. The table is. Is it? It is. Is there? There is.

Examples.

This *is his* work. *Is his* cap on straight? *His* coat is dusty. It *is his* duty to warn *his* comrade who *is* waiting.

there, their.

"Their" is a form of the pronoun they, their, them. The "y" is changed to "i"—theyr, their.

"Their" signifies "belonging to them."

Their books=the books "belonging to them."

In all other cases use "there."

"There" is an adverb.

Examples.

There is no speech nor language where *their* voice is not heard.

Their homes are no longer *there*.

As *there* is no need for *their* services they may go on *their* way.

There they go.

as, has.

"Has" is a form of the verb "have." It is the word "haves" with the letters "ve" omitted.

I *have*, he *ha-s*, it *ha-s*, this *ha-s*.

If the word has any other significance then use "as."

"As" is an adverb or a conjunction, and sometimes a pronoun.

Exercises.

Has it stopped raining? It *has*

Has he a severe cold? He *has*

Has she much work to do? She *has*

Has this been tried before ? This *has*
Has that a mark on it ? That *has*
As it *has* stopped raining, we will go.
As he *has* a severe cold he cannot come.
As that *has* a mark on it we shall easily know it.

“ *As* ” is always used in such combinations as :—
 “ as long as,” “ as short as,” “ as soon as,” “ as sweet as.”
 I like this *as well as* that.
 I will take that one *as well*.

was, were.

Use “ *was* ” when only one thing is spoken of. Never say “ *we was*,” “ *you was*.” It is bad form to say “ *you was* ” even if the word “ *you* ” refers to only one person.

In cases where doubt is expressed, the word “ *were* ” is used, even when only one thing or person is spoken of.

Thus, you must say, “ If I *were*,” not “ If I *was*.”

Learn the following.

I was	We were	If I were
You were	You were	If you were
He was	They were	If he were
She was	They were	If she were
It was	They were	If it were

“you and I.” “you and me.”

Mistakes are frequently made in the use of these words, even by educated people.

If the words “ *you and I* ” can be substituted by the word “ *we*,” then it is correct to say “ *you and I*.”

If the substitute for “ *you and I* ” be the word “ *us*,” then it is wrong to say “ *you and I*,” the correct words are “ *you and me*.”

You and I (that is, *we*) will go for a walk.

He spoke to *you and me* (that is, to *us*).

If you will remember that “ *you and I* ” = “ *we*,” and “ *you and me* ” = “ *us*,” you will never be guilty of making this common mistake.

Exercises.

There is room for *you and me*, that is, There is room for *us*.

Let *you and me* try a game, that is, Let *us* try a game.

You and I have spent a pleasant time, that is, *We* have spent a pleasant time.

No one knows that better than *you and I*, that is, No one knows that better than *we* know it.

Spelling.

The best way to learn how to spell is to read a short, interesting sentence or story from a book, and then try to write it from memory.

Afterwards compare your work with the original, and if you have made a spelling mistake, write the word correctly several times, not as a task, but as an exercise, just as you would play over and over again a difficult passage of music, if you were learning to play on an instrument.

In this way train your eye, your ear, and your hand to work together.

Spelling rules are many, and as there are often as many exceptions as examples, the spelling rules are apt to be confusing. It is often easier to memorise the spellings than to memorise the rules and exceptions.

There are more than 150 pairs of words such as "pale, pail," "road, rode," which are pronounced alike but which are different in spelling and in meaning.

There is no guide for the spelling of these words. Each word must be committed to memory, and as you learn the meaning of the word, you must learn the spelling, so that you may be able to write it without hesitation.

Spelling mistakes are generally made in the short words, so learn the short words thoroughly. You will then easily learn to spell the longer words.

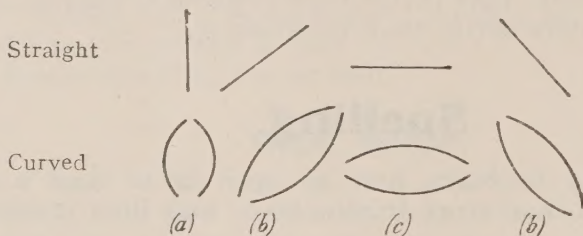
If you wish to spell well, write whenever you have the opportunity.

Geometry and Mensuration Notes.

Lines are straight or curved.

A straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

A line may lie in any direction.



(a) A line that is upright is "vertical."

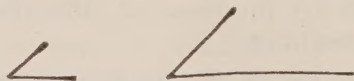
(b) A line that is slanting is "oblique."

(c) A line that is level is "horizontal."

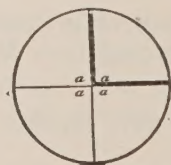
Parallel lines, whether curved or straight, run side by side, always keeping the same distance apart. (Think of railway or tramway lines.)

An **angle** is the inclination of two straight lines which meet. The size of the angle is not measured by the length of the lines which form the angle, but by the inclination of the lines.

For example, these angles are equal though their sides are unequal:



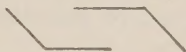
A **right angle** is the angle formed in a quarter of a circle, thus, each of the angles at "a" is a right angle.



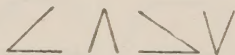
A **right angle** always fits the corner of a square.



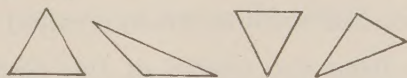
An **obtuse** (blunt) **angle** is larger than a right angle.



An **acute** (sharp) **angle** is smaller than a right angle.



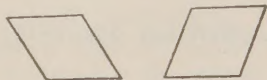
A **triangle** is a figure (form or shape) which contains three angles (tri=three).



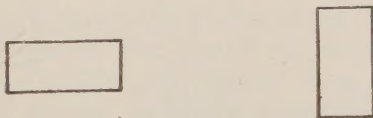
A **square** is a figure which is made of four equal sides, and which has four right angles.



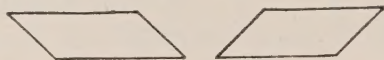
If the angles are not right angles the figure is not a square, even if all the sides are equal in length.



A **rectangle** is a four-sided figure which has four right angles.

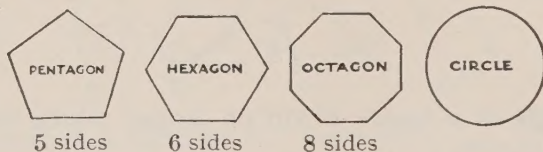


If the angles are not right angles the figure cannot be a rectangle.



A **parallelogram** has its opposite sides parallel and equal.
(Which of the above figures are parallelograms?)

Other Regular Figures.



A **circle** is formed of one line, which is called the circumference.

The distances from the centre of the circle to any part of the circumference are equal.

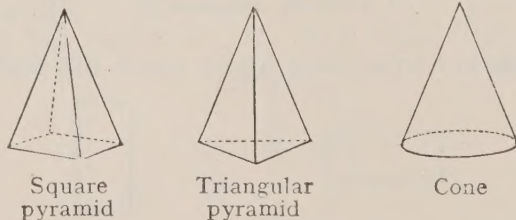
The **radius** is any straight line which passes from the centre to the circumference.

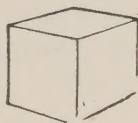
The **diameter** is the measurement across the circle by a straight line, which passes through the centre of the circle.

The circumference of any circle measures just over three times (about $3\frac{1}{7}$ times) the length of its diameter.

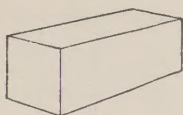
The area of a circle is $3\frac{1}{7}$ times the area of a square drawn on the radius.

Common Models.





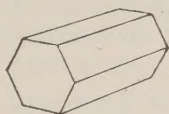
Cube



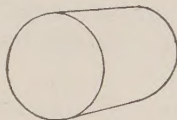
Rectangular prism



Sphere



Hexagonal prism



Cylinder

Area.

Area, or surface measure, is measured by squares, that is, the surface to be measured must be divided into squares of a given size.

A small surface is measured in squares each side of which is one inch in length. Such a square is called a square inch.

A larger surface is measured in squares whose sides are each one foot in length. Such a square is called a square foot.

Still larger surfaces are measured in squares whose sides are each a yard in length. Such a square is called a square yard.

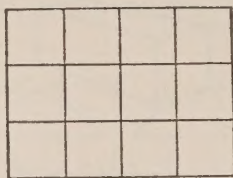
Large land surfaces are measured in acres (4,840 square yards make an acre), and in square miles, that is, in squares each side of which is one mile in length.

To find the area of any rectangular surface:—

- 1st. Measure the length, according to a convenient unit of length (inches or feet or yards).
- 2nd. Measure the width by the same unit.
- 3rd. Multiply these two measurements, and this will give the number of squares in the area.

To prove the rule for finding the area as described above:—

- 1st. Draw a rectangle, 4 inches long, 3 inches wide.
- 2nd. Mark off each side into inches (the unit chosen).
- 3rd. Draw lines across, to make square inches.

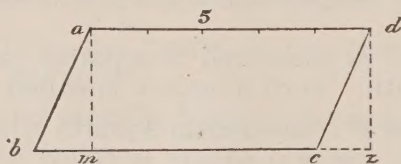


You will then see that the surface is divided into 4 rows of squares with 3 squares in a row, or, 3 rows of squares with 4 squares in a row.

That is, the area consists of 4×3 , or $3 \times 4 = 12$ squares, and as each square is a square inch, the area is 12 square inches.

The same test may be applied whatever the lengths of the sides may be.

To find the area of a parallelogram $abcd$, whose angles are not right angles:—



1st. Measure ad , which is 5 units (inches, feet, yards, etc.).

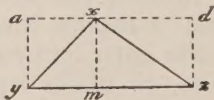
2nd. Measure the perpendicular from a on to bc (am), which is 2 units. am , the perpendicular, is the shortest distance from a to bc , and it is at right angles to bc .

3rd. Multiply these two measurements. 5×2 or $2 \times 5 = 10$.

The area of the parallelogram is thus found to be 10 square inches (or feet or yards according to the unit used).

You can see the proof of this if you continue the base bc , to z , and join z to d , thus making a rectangle $amzd$, which is equal in area to the parallelogram $abcd$.

To find the area of a triangle xyz :—



- 1st. Measure the base yz (say it is 5 inches).
- 2nd. Measure the perpendicular height xm (say 2 inches).
- 3rd. Multiply the two measurements.
 5×2 or $2 \times 5 = 10$ square inches.

This will give the area of the rectangle $ayzd$. If you examine the figure you will see that the triangle xyz , is exactly half the area of the rectangle $ayzd$; therefore, the area of the triangle is half of the 10 square inches, that is, the area of the triangle is 5 square inches.

To find the area of a circle:—

- 1st. Measure a radius of the circle.
- 2nd. Measure the square on the radius (in squares).
- 3rd. Multiply the area by $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Time in Different Parts of the World.

The earth rotates from west to east, thus causing the sun to appear to travel from east to west in the sky.

The sun must, therefore, shine over places to the east before it reaches us, and such places will have had their morning and noon before we reach noon. That is, when we reach noon, places to the east of us are in their afternoon.

Similarly, places to the west of us are waiting for the sun, and their time is later than ours. When we reach noon they are only in their early morning.

Time in London, 12 o'clock noon.

Time in places East of London.

Melbourne	..	9-40 evening
(Australia)		
Calcutta	..	6-0 ,,
(India)		
Constantinople		2-0 afternoon

Time in places West of London

Dublin	..	11-35 morning
(Ireland)		
New York	..	7-4 ,,
(America)		
Vancouver	..	3-40 ,,
(America)		

Or, to put it in another way, when it is noon in New York it is about 5 o'clock in the afternoon in England.

How to Address Persons.

Status of Person	Form of Address	Greeting	Conclusion
Tradesman	Mr. John Smith	Dear Sir,	Yours truly, <i>or</i> Yours faithfully,
Gentleman	J. Smith, Esq.	Dear Sir,	I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
Professional	Dr. John Smith, <i>or</i> John Smith, Esq., M.D.	Dear Sir,	Yours faithfully,
Lady	Mrs. J. Smith	Dear Madam,	Yours faithfully,
Clergyman	Rev. J. Smith	Rev. Sir,	Yours faithfully,
A Firm	Messrs. J. Smith & Son	Dear Sirs,	Yours faithfully,
A Corporation or Association	The Secretary	Dear Sir,	Yours faithfully,
Member of Parliament	John Smith, Esq., M.P.	Sir,	Yours obediently,
Lord Mayor	The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of _____	My Lord Mayor,	Your Lordship's obedient servant,

A comma is placed at the end of each line of an address, except the last line, when a full stop is required.

John D. Smith, Esq.,
83, Prince's Parade,
Bristol.

It is customary to write letters of invitation and acceptance in the third person. Invitations are now usually issued in the name of the lady of the house. Letters to strangers should commence with " Sir " or " Madam," and at the close, on the left-hand corner of the page, write the name of the individual addressed.

When speaking with persons of rank, avoid the too frequent use of their titles; address a nobleman as you would any other gentleman. The Prince of Wales is only addressed as " Sir " in conversation; the Queen as " Madam."

Box's COUGH and LUNG BALSAM

is extracted from

Nature's Remedies, fresh from the fields, hence its Marvellous Efficacy

*It is warranted Purely Herbal
perfectly Harmless and most
Effectual*

In Box's COUGH and LUNG BALSAM are the essential qualities of Innocence and Power in their entirety. It quickly relieves, and presently cures, the most distressing Cough, and if continued prevents any tendency to Consumption.



*It is most excellent
for*

Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Ulcerated Lungs, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Chest and Throat

Price 1/3 & 3/- per bottle. Per post, 1/7 & 3/6.

Finally, it is as pleasant as it is effectual, and will restore when abandoned as hopeless.

Box's VEGETABLE SOOTHING SYRUP

Warranted as innocent as pure milk, and most effectual in removing Acidity, Gripping Pains, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Heart-burn, Difficult Teething, Eruptions, etc., and quickly changes the colour of the motions from a green slimy appearance to their natural colour. It is an admirable remedy for Costiveness, as it enables the bowels to act naturally.

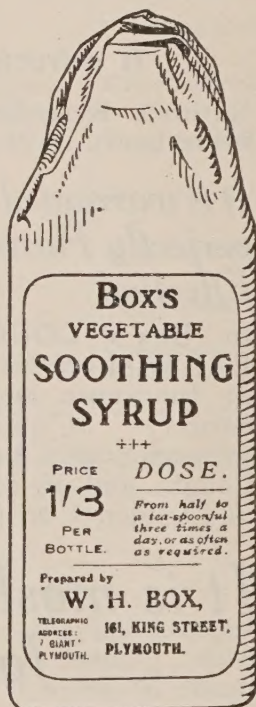
For the above complaints

**BOX'S VEGETABLE SOOTHING
SYRUP**

is almost infallible.

Mothers are respectfully requested to give it a trial. Your loved ones will soon become as bright, happy, and healthy as they are now irritating, fretful, and sickly.

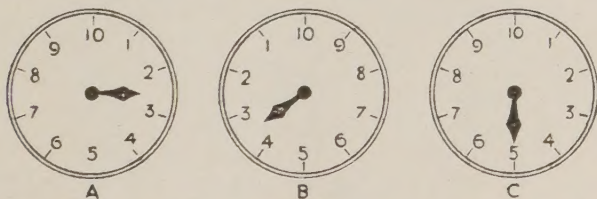
Price $1\frac{1}{3}$ and $3\frac{1}{-}$ per bottle,
Per post $1\frac{1}{6}$ and $3\frac{1}{6}$



On Difficulties.

Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, and he loves us better too. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with our object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial.—*Burke.*

How to Read your Gas Meter.



The figures on Dial C represent hundreds, those on dial B thousands, and those on Dial A tens of thousands of cubic feet of gas consumed. Thus, the hands on the dials indicate the consumption of twenty-three thousand five hundred cubic feet of gas.

The hand on Dial C indicates	500	cubic feet.
„ „ „ Dial B	3,000	„ „
„ „ „ Dial A	20,000	„ „
	<u>23,500</u>	„ „

The register at all times shows the quantity that has passed through the meter since it was first set, by deducting from which the amount that has been paid for (without any regard to the time when) you find the difference remaining unpaid.

The Races of Mankind.

WHITE RACE.

European Branch	{	Teutonic Family	Scandinavians, Germans, English.
		Latin	French, Spaniards, Italians.
		Slavonians	Russians, Finns, Bulgarians, Servians, Magyars, Croats, Tchecks, Poles, Lithuanians.
		Greek	Greeks, Albanians.
Aramean Branch	{	Libyan	Egyptians, Berbers.
		Semitic	Arabs, Jews, Syrians.
		Persian	Persians, Afghans, Armenians.
		Georgian	Georgians.
		Circassian	Circassians, Mingrelians.

YELLOW RACE.

Hyperborean Branch	{	Lapp Family	Samoiede, Eskimo, Koriak.
Mongolian Branch	{	Mongol	Mongols, Kalmucks, Buriats.
		Tunguse	Tunguses, Manchus.
		Turk	Turkomans, Kirghis, Osmanlis.
Sinaic Branch	{	Yakut	Yakuts.
		Chinese	Chinese.
		Japanese	Japanese.
		Indo-Chinese	Burmese, Siamese.

BROWN RACE.

Hindoo Branch	{	Hindoo Family	Sikhs, Jats, Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Bengalese, Cingalese.
		Malabar	Malabars, Tamals, Telingas.
Ethiopian Branch	{	Abyssinian	Abyssinians, Berabras, Gallas.
Malay Branch	{	Malay	Malays, Javanese, Macassars, Dyaks.
		Polynesian	Maoris, Tahitians, Marquesans.

RED RACE.

Southern Branch	{	Andian Family	Incas, Antis, Andians.
		Pampean	Patagonians, Puelches, Tobas.
Northern Branch	{	Southern	Aztecs, Mayas.
		North-eastern	Cherokees, Hurons, Iroquois, Sioux,
		North-western	Apaches, Creeks, Comanches.
			Chinooks, Digger Indians.

BLACK RACE.

Kafirs, Hottentots, Negroes, Papuans, Fijians, Andamans.



BOX'S HERBAL OINTMENT

*is one of the
greatest known
: Healers :*

and most efficacious in removing and healing Wounds, Ulcers, Tumours, Inflammatory Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Mercurial Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Chafing of Infants, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Lips and Mouth, Scald Head, Bad Legs, Ulcerated or Cancerous Sores, Eczema, Erysipelas, and all Itching, Scaly and tormenting Skin Diseases, or Ringworm, Abscesses, Gatherings, King's Evil, Bad Breast, Crick Back, Piles, Sore Heads, Fistula, Whitlows, and old Wounds of long standing, etc.

Price : $1/3$ and $3/-$ per tin,
Per post $1/5$ and $3/3$.

The Remedy for Colds

INFLAMMATION of the Brain, Stomach, Bowels, or any other vital organ, and Fevers, consists of Elder-blossom and Peppermint. Make a strong infusion and drink freely—the more you drink the sooner will the cure be effected. Place one handful of Dry Elder and one of Peppermint in a jug, pour on a pint and a half of boiling water, let it steep on the hob for thirty minutes, closely covered, strain, sweeten with treacle, and drink the whole in bed as hot as possible. Cover up and pile on the clothes. Also a hot iron or brick wrapped in cloth, wet with vinegar, should be applied to the feet and renewed as the cloth becomes dry and continued until in a bath of perspiration.

For Colds, Influenza, Fevers, Inflammation of the Brain, Pneumonia (Inflammation of the Lungs), Stomach, Bowels, etc., this is a certain cure. The Proprietor has never known it fail, even when given up and at the point of death. It will not only save at the eleventh hour, but at the last minute of that hour. It is so harmless that you cannot use it amiss, and so effectual that you cannot give it in vain.

The tea may be divided in half-pint doses and taken every two or three minutes, or the whole may be drunk at once.

W. H. BOX
161-163, KING ST., PLYMOUTH